

base, a large costal spot near apex, and a transverse apical fascia pale hyaline; wings piceous, with two slender oblique paler lines; tegmina with the costal margin not or very obscurely sinuate, the apical margin obliquely rounded; face coarsely reticulately granulose; mesonotum distinctly tricarinate.

Var. Tegmina without the basal transverse pale fascia.

Long., excl. tegm., 5 to 5½ mm.; exp. tegm. 17 mm.

Hab. Queensland (*F. P. Dodd*, Brit. Mus.).

XXX.—*Description of a new Species of Mangabey* (*Cercocēbus Hamlyni*). By R. I. POCOCK, F.L.S., F.Z.S., Superintendent of the Zoological Society's Gardens.

[Plate VII.]

Cercocēbus Hamlyni, sp. n. (Pl. VII.)

Face pale flesh-coloured, with darker and lighter, larger and smaller spots of brown pigment, most plentiful round and below the eyes and on the bare part of the cheek, but absent on the upper and lower lips and on the nose. Upper lids whiter than surrounding skin, with white eyelashes. Iris of eyes olive-brown; ball of the eye, where visible, white, with brown pigment-spots. Brow-ridge white, with a few pigment-spots. Ears flesh-coloured, with a few pigment-spots. Summit of head thickly hairy, the hairs longest along the middle and forming posteriorly a parieto-occipital crest, for the most part blackish to the roots, with greyish tips. In front and at the sides this black crown is sharply defined by the greyish-white hair forming a narrow brow-band and by the hair of the same colour clothing the cheeks and the area behind the ear. The hairs on the cheek forming a long backwardly directed tuft concealing and projecting beyond the lower half of the ear. A similar white tuft formed by the hairs behind the ear. Extending backwards from the head over the nape of the neck and between the shoulders there is a broad pale brown band, which becomes broader and at the same time fainter, less well defined, and more diffused over the thoracic area of the back, and finally dies away on the lumbar region, leaving the sacral region and the sides of the body greyish white. Throat, fore part of chest, and belly whitish; a large ashy grey patch on the area of the chest

behind the mammæ. Tail entirely greyish white. Outside of upper arm greyish white tinted with brown, of forearm blackish iron-grey between the elbow and wrist; inner side of forearm infuscate. Hands yellowish grey above, the palms and nails pinky flesh-coloured. Outer and inner side of legs and upper side of feet greyish white. Soles of feet and nails pinky flesh-coloured. Coat thick, almost woolly, the long hairs glistening.

Head and body about 16 English inches (=400 mm.); tail about 20 inches (=500 mm.).

Locality. Upper Congo, exact area unknown.

The above-given diagnosis is taken from a living female specimen, still with milk-dentition, brought to London with an example of Wolf's guenon (*Cercopithecus Wolfsi*) and of Brazza's guenon (*C. neglectus*). I am indebted to Mr. J. D. Hamlyn, the well-known importer of wild animals, for the opportunity to describe it, and I have great pleasure in associating the new species of which it is the type with his name.

With its pointed head-crest and long whiskers this species falls into the category typified by *Cercocebus albigena*, Gray, subsp. *Rothschildi*, Lydd., and *C. congicus*, Selater. From the former it may be distinguished by its yellowish or greyish-white coloration. To the latter it has many points of resemblance, notably the pink fleshy hue of the face, hands, and feet, the white throat, cheeks, and tail. But whereas in *C. congicus* the arms, the legs down to the knees, and the entire body with exception of the chest are black, in *C. Hamlyni* the hind-quarters are entirely whitish grey, the arms are merely ashy grey (especially between the elbow and wrist), and the entire body is whitish grey except for the ashy tint of the back and chest.

It is regrettable that only one specimen of each of these two species, namely *C. congicus* and *C. Hamlyni*, has been seen, and also that no exact locality is known for either. That the difference between the two specimens is not sexual is proved by the feminine gender of both; that it is not assignable to age is rendered probable by the approximate similarity in coloration between young and adult examples of other species of *Cercocebus*, namely of *C. fuliginosus*, *lunulatus*, *athiopicus*, *chrysogaster*, *Hagenbecki*, and *albigena*.

It must be freely conceded that the pinkiness of the face, of the soles of the feet, palms of the hands, and especially, perhaps, of the nails, suggests partial albinistic variation both in *congicus* and *Hamlyni*. If this were so, the two might be dismissed as piebald sports of the form of *C. albigena* described

as *Rothschildi*, which these resemble in length of whisker, absence of frontal fringe, and, at least in the case of *Hamlyni*, in the shape of the crest on the crown of the head. I do not, however, think that such a conclusion is warranted by the evidence; for, in the first place, the normal colour of the eyes and the bilateral symmetry of the pattern formed by the white patches in *congius* and the black patches in *Hamlyni* are not suggestive of albinism. Moreover, the absence of black pigment under the skin of the face, hands, and feet in some races of man and of chimpanzee and in some species of macaques is opposed to the view that this defect is necessarily or even probably indicative of albinos in the higher Primates. Finally, although black is the prevalent colour of the face in the genus *Cercocebus*, the face of *C. fuliginosus* is often to a great extent flesh-coloured. As for the yellowish-grey hue of the hairs in *C. Hamlyni*, this colour occurs too commonly in quadrumanous Primates, e. g. in some species of langurs (*Semnopithecus*), the young of some species of *Colobus*, and in some gibbons (*Hyllobates*), to be regarded as of pathological import.

Another possible explanation of the coloration of these two mangabeys is that *C. albigena Rothschildi*, or an allied form, is an extremely variable animal, and that the types of *C. congius* and *C. Hamlyni* merely represent two of its phases. The ascertained constancy in the coloration of other species of this genus is, however, entirely opposed to such an hypothesis.

For the above-given reasons I think it desirable to describe the monkey in question as the type of a new species. If the opinion that its peculiarities are of specific value prove well founded, its departure from the ordinary dusky style of coloration prevalent in the genus is probably connected with a difference of habitat demanding different procryptic attributes. In looking for an explanation of this, one is reminded of Dr. Gregory's assertion that the white-mantled guerezas (*Colobus*) of East Africa are concealed when sitting in the trees by the harmonizing of their white plumes with masses of white epiphytic lichens which clothe the branches. It is possible that this new mangabey finds concealment in the same way.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE VII.

Cercocebus Hamlyni, sp. n. (Drawn from a photograph of the living animal.)